

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850.

## THE ADJUSTMENT IN ALABAMA.

We have great satisfaction in laying before our readers the following evidence of the course and tendency of public opinion in the State of ALABAMA, on the subject of the measures of Justice and Peace which have lately so happily passed Congress. The paper from which the first of the extracts is taken is the leading Democratic paper in Mobile, and the paper from which the second is copied is one of the Whigs of Mobile have reason to be proud, for its firm and undaunted bearing during the agitating sectional controversy of the last nine months.

FROM THE MOBILE REGISTER, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE TERRITORIAL AND SLAVERY QUESTIONS.—The great questions which have shaken the Union to its foundation are at last disposed of, and if the settlement is not such as we approve and would have voted for, it is just cause of rejoicing that the country is relieved from suspense; that the subject is put to rest.

The question now presents itself, what should the South do? For ourselves, we answer, acquiesce. There is no medium ground to occupy between submission and disunion. We have watched too closely the current of public sentiment to believe that a majority of our people will prefer a dissolution of the Union to acquiescence in the settlement, taken as a whole.

FROM THE MOBILE DAILY ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 19.

We take peculiar pleasure in transferring to our columns the above patriotic declaration of our respected contemporary. We are much gratified, too, at the testimonial of the Register that the settlement of the questions furnishes "just cause of rejoicing," and we trust that our citizens, who are soon to celebrate the event, will be honored with the personal co-operation of the editors. "Taken as a whole," no sane man will come to any other conclusion than that which the Register has arrived at, to wit: that the people will acquiesce in the settlement, and not only acquiesce, but also conclude with our contemporary that it furnishes "just cause of rejoicing." Therefore, LET US ALL REJOICE!

## THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OUT AGAINST THE DISORGANIZERS.

As we publish to-day the Proclamation of the Democratic Governor of GEORGIA, summoning a Convention of the People of that State for purposes not compatible with the Constitution of the United States, it may not be unacceptible to our readers to know what the Democracy of VIRGINIA have to say of that Convention and those purposes. With that view we copy the following from the leading Democratic journal of that State:

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF SEPT. 26.

### THINGS AT THE SOUTH.

The Charleston Mercury of Monday learns that Governor Towns has issued his proclamation calling a Convention of the people of Georgia, "to take into consideration the measures rendered necessary by the late acts of Congress." We regret that Gov. T. has felt himself called upon to throw out this additional cause of agitation for the benefit of a party at the South who seem bent on trying the issue of disunion. They boldly raise the flag of secession and disunion, and appeal to the South, in the most inflammatory language, to resist the action of Congress, even should disunion, with all its horrors, follow in its train. The most maddest organ of this party of disunionists is the Columbus (Ga.) Times. It is rapid and ferocious—it out-Reths Reths. In a late article it rejoices at the "suspicious signs of public discontent from all quarters of the South," and at "the muttering which precedes the coming storm." From Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina it has "the most animating news." And even Louisiana, traduced by the Northern (!) press of New Orleans, as craven and submissive, shows some sparks of the true fire of the flint.

The bounding editor next lands upon our own State, and ventures to endorse the Old Dominion for disunion as follows:

"Virginia, too, is shaking herself for the contest, and will brush from her mane the treacherous flies, whose officious buzzing has drowned her patriotic voice, and committed her to a destruction of the immortal principles which her statesmen patriots have inscribed in letters of living light on the banners of Southern rights. We rely upon the people of the 'Old Dominion' to be yet true to her ancient renown, faithful to the Virginia doctrines of '98, and shoulder to shoulder with their brethren in resisting tyranny."

We advise the editor to stick to Georgia, and to take care lest his own State may not patriotically break from the meshes of disunion which some of her reckless sons seek to weave around her. We do not believe that Georgia herself can be hurried into the false movement to which they would lead. We speak confidently when we say that Old Virginia never listens to madness. She will be "true to her ancient renown," and will be guided, as she ever has been, by the voice of reason, unobscured by the empty boasts of disunionists. We venture to predict that Virginia will follow upon all attempts to break up the Union for what has been done.

### THE MOST WONDERFUL FEAT OF THE MORSE TELEGRAPH.

The proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, over a thousand words, was received at the office of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph in this city, on Monday, direct from Macon, a distance of eleven hundred miles. This has been accomplished by the valuable improvement recently patented by Charles S. Bulley, Esq., the inventor of this line; and it is confidently believed that so soon as "Bulley's connectors," as they are called, shall be applied to the stations between Macon and New Orleans, there will be the same facility and certainty in communicating directly to and from that city, or any of the intermediate stations. Arrangements are in progress to establish similar connexion with the Washington and New Orleans line and the Morse Magnetic Telegraph Company, to work the whole as one line direct to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

### THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Local Committee of the State of New York, appointed by the Governor of that State to correspond with the Central authority recognised by the Department of State at Washington, and to select from such articles as may be submitted by the citizens of that State those most suitable to be presented at the exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, have taken the matter vigorously in hand, and have just issued a circular to their fellow-citizens giving, under the several heads into which the exhibition will be divided, a list of some of the prominent articles which their State may be expected to contribute. They appeal strongly to the patriotism and public spirit of their fellow-citizens to give efficiency to the display of the productiveness, ingenuity, and practical skill of the State. The New York State Committee consist of

Luther Bradish, Chairman.  
B. P. Johnson, Secretary.  
E. P. Prentice,  
Wm. Buel,  
Charles Henry Hall,  
Zadock Pratt.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the prompt action of the above able committee will be imitated by other State Committees throughout the Union.

The ship Samuel Appleton, Capt. Kennedy, sailed from Boston on the 15th of November last, and has been at Bombay, Batavia, China, and Manila, and returned on Sunday, the 22d instant, having a full cargo of tea, silks, &c. She has provided herself to be an excellent sea-boat and a very swift sailer.

## INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following letter from the GOVERNOR of the State of CALIFORNIA to the Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Oregon, besides its historical value, and the genuine spirit of an American patriot which it breathes, is of particular interest at the present moment, as proving the fallacy of the charge of undue interference in California made against the late lamented President TAYLOR, and at the same time corroborates facts set forth in the speech of Mr. THURSTON, the Delegate from Oregon, which have been doubted by some of those who opposed the admission of California into the Union.

SAN JOSE, AUGUST 7, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I have had no time to read the speech you delivered in the House of Representatives on the 25th March last, until a day or two since. I must in candor say I was greatly pleased with it.

You have but done justice to the people of California, and the relation they bear towards their brethren of Oregon. You have been remarkably accurate in your statement of the facts and circumstances that led to the formation of a State constitution; and when I say your statement is accurate, I only state that which I do know, for I took a prominent part in all the leading movements that brought about that result. I presume you have obtained much of your information from my friend GILBERT, who is familiar with nearly all the facts connected with the whole matter.

After the formation of a local Legislature in San Francisco, and while I was absent in Sacramento City, and without my knowledge or consent, I was elected a member of that body. This took place in the month of May, 1849. In the latter part of that month I returned to San Francisco, where my family had arrived about the middle of the month. I did not myself much like the plan of organizing different local legislatures, as I doubted the propriety of doing so, if we could do any better. I determined, however, that I would take my seat. The sessions of the body were held only at night, and the very first night I took my seat, without previous consultation with any human being, I made a motion to appoint a committee to draught an address to the people of California, urging them to hold a convention to form a government for the whole territory. This motion I supported in several speeches, and it prevailed. I drew up the address, which was adopted, but before we could get it printed, General Riley's proclamation was out. We knew nothing of his intention to issue such a proclamation, and our movements were entirely independent of his, and were actually in a great state of forwardness before the date of his proclamation, and were complete before we had any knowledge of it. I believe I have a right to claim the responsibility of making the first public movement towards the formation of a State Government. I know I did not follow General Riley, or any one else.

We adopted his plan in part for the purpose of harmony. I was one of the committee appointed by the president of the public meeting to fix upon a time when delegates were to be chosen, &c., as you state in your speech.

For myself individually, and as the first Governor of California, I thank you for the justice you have done the long-neglected, misrepresented, and misunderstood people of California. They have suffered long and patiently; and not only so, but they have seen, in the only law passed by Congress for their government, a violation of the fundamental principles of human liberty. We have been taxed, not only without representation, but without government; and, lest we should question the correctness of the decision of the officer sent hither to collect these taxes, we are compelled to go either to Oregon or Louisiana for justice—which amounts practically to an utter denial of justice at all. The bill to extend the revenue laws over California was evidently framed to stand alone, and not in connexion with any other measure. If those who voted for it did so under the opinion that a territorial government would also be created for California at the same session, why did they vote for that feature that sends us to Oregon or Louisiana for justice? This I cannot understand. The bill upon its very face shows that Congress intended we should feel the burdens, but not enjoy the benefits, of government.

But I hope that ere this our Pacific star has been admitted into the glorious Union of States. Such is the ardent wish of us all. Our country has neglected and even oppressed us; but there is not in our hearts one feeling of revenge, or one sentiment of enmity. We feel as dutiful children towards a kind parent, who has for once been in error, but whose uniform kindness we have so long enjoyed that we can never forget it. We can only complain, that our wrongs may be redressed; but, as for making war upon our country, oh never! "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." There is no earthly object that I so idolize as that Union! "My heart is in the coffin there with Caesar."

Accept assurances of my respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
PETER H. BURNETT.

Hon. S. R. THURSTON.

The splendid fleet of steamers in the Pacific is soon to have numerous accessions to its number. The Pacific was launched at New York on Tuesday, and will be fitted out and dispatched as soon as practicable. Several other steamers intended for the same service are getting ready for sea at that port. At Philadelphia the steamers Union and Commodore Stockton have been completed, and will sail in a few days—both are represented as fine vessels, capable of accommodating two hundred passengers each. The steamer Pampero, recently launched at Baltimore, is now receiving her machinery at Philadelphia, and when completed will be dispatched to the Pacific, under command of Capt. HUNTER, of the United States Navy. The fine steamer Monumental City, launched a few weeks since in this city, is now receiving her machinery at the iron works of Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, and will depart from Baltimore direct for the Pacific as soon as finished, which, it is thought, will be in about two months. When all the steamers now on their way to the Pacific and those fitting out for those distant waters reach their destination, there will be on the waves of that ocean, sailing under the stars and stripes of the United States, one of the finest steam navies in the world. Who would now pretend to predict how long it will be before some of them will be running as "regular packets" between our possessions on the Pacific and those of his Celestial Majesty the Emperor of China? [Baltimore American.]

The Panama Star remarks that September and October are the two most disagreeable of all months in which to cross the Isthmus, on account of the heavy rains, and cautious travelers against incurring themselves with too much baggage. It observes that no more than 100 pounds of baggage should be taken, and that the best mode of conveying it is to have it carried upon the back of a native, which can be done in good time, at a charge of only six or eight dollars. It also states that American gold at the Isthmus has become very scarce, and now commands a premium of from 17 to 19 per cent. over the currency of the country. The health of Panama continues remarkably good, according to the Star, not ten strangers having died within two months of disease contracted at the Isthmus.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The appointment of Col. WILLIAM M. STEWART, of Maryland, to be the Russian Consul for California, is judicious and highly acceptable. We are gratified to know that he has fixed upon the city of Benicia as his permanent residence, in anticipation of his becoming, ere long, a place of great commercial importance.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the Eastward Express train on the Erie Railroad was thrown from the track, about two miles east of Owego, by coming in contact with a cow at a road crossing, which ran before the engine too near for the engineer to slacken speed in time to avoid collision. The engine and tender remained on the track, but the baggage, express, and two passenger cars were thrown off. Mrs. Kendrick, wife of Samuel Kendrick, of Rochester, was instantly killed, and two gentlemen, Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Elmira, a clerk of the company, and Mr. F. Ingraham, of Buffalo, were badly injured. Several other persons were slightly injured.

## GEORGIA AND HER CALLED CONVENTION.

We would not do so much injustice to the Governor of the State of Georgia as to publish to our readers his Proclamation until we received it in a shape to be more relied upon for entire accuracy than a telegraph transmission of such documents generally can be. Having now received a copy of it in an official form, we give it to our readers, as follows.

### GEORGIA.

GEORGE W. TOWNS, GOVERNOR OF SAID STATE.

To the Electors thereof, greeting:

Having been officially informed that the Congress of the United States has admitted California into the Union of the States of the Confederacy upon equal terms with the original States, a duty devolves upon me in performance of which I shall trespass upon the public but briefly.

An unfeigned defense for public objects, and the profound regard I entertain for the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of my fellow-citizens of Georgia, will not justify me, in a paper of this character, in repeating my known and unchanged opinions as to the duty of the South in repelling free-soil encroachment, and asserting, by all proper means, usurpation by Congress.

Whatever is compatible with the honor and obligations of the people of this State to the country, its laws, and its institutions, I doubt not will receive their warm support.

In an hour of danger, when your institutions are in jeopardy, your feelings wondrously outraged, your social organization derided, your honor deeply wounded, and the Federal Constitution violated, by a series of aggressive measures, all tending to the consummation of one object, the abolition of slavery; when your equal right to occupy and enjoy the common territory of all has been denied you, in the solemn form of law, under pretences the most shallow, it will become you to assemble to deliberate and counsel together for your mutual preservation and safety.

Whatever course the extraordinary events by which we are surrounded will demand or justify, must be left, as it should be, to the patriotism, firmness, and prudence of the people themselves. Upon them devolves the duty of redressing present wrongs, and providing other safeguards for future security. Neither the one nor the other of which, however, will ever be effectually accomplished, until, by patriotic efforts, perfect harmony and concord of feeling are restored, and the prompt and concert of action produced among the people of the South.

In view, therefore, of the atrocious free-soil sentiment and policy, not merely of the non-slaveholding States, but of the Government—of the imminent peril to which the institution of slavery is reduced by the act of Congress admitting the State of California into the Union, with a constitution containing the principle of the Wilmot proviso, in defiance of our warning and earnest remonstrance; in view of the deplorable fact that some diversity of opinion exists in some of the Southern States as to the proper mode of redressing the wrongs and averting the dangers which all must see and feel, let me, fellow-citizens, earnestly entreat you to cultivate for each other a deep and abiding sentiment of fraternal regard and confidence; to approach each other from which there is no escape, of deciding upon your duty to Georgia and the country, with a firm step, but not without calm, deliberate, and patient investigation, consulting neither fears nor dangers on the one hand, nor permitting yourselves, from exasperated feelings of wrong on the other, to be rashly urged to extreme measures, which have not received the full sanction of your judgment. Then I shall not despair of seeing the whole State, as one man, proposing nothing beyond what the emergency may demand, or failing to perform whatever patriotism, honor, and right may require at your hands.

The General Assembly of this State, by an act approved 8th February, 1850, having required me, upon the happening of certain events, one of which is the admission of California as a State into the Union, to issue a proclamation ordering an election to be held in each and every county for Delegates to a Convention of the People of this State, to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraordinary posture of our relations to our co-States, and to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken compatible with our rights, and our duty to our country, and to more effectually to secure our right of property in slaves, and to arrest all aggressions, by one section of the Union, upon the free enjoyment of the constitutional rights of the other, and, lastly, to preserve inviolate the equality of the States of the Union, as guaranteed under the constitution: Therefore, be it known, that I, GEORGE W. TOWNS, Governor of the State of Georgia, by the authority conferred on me by law, do issue this my proclamation, ordering and directing that the qualified voters for the most numerous branch of the General Assembly do meet at the several places of holding elections as fixed by law, in the several counties of this State, within the hours fixed for voting, on Monday the 25th day of November next; and then, and there, by ballot, elect two delegates from each of the counties now entitled to one representative in the General Assembly, and four delegates in such counties as are now entitled to two representatives.

The managers of said election are required to certify and forward to this department the returns of said election, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of representatives in the General Assembly; and it is further ordered, that the delegates who may be elected by a majority of the legal voters of their respective counties, do convene at the Capitol of said State on Tuesday, the 10th day of December next.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Milledgeville, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty.

GEO. W. TOWNS.

By the Governor,  
J. M. PATTON, Sec'y Ex. Department.

### FROM HAVANA.

Sentences of death or long imprisonment have been pronounced against several Cubans now in America—that is, the "Juntas." They are charged with emigrating contemporaneously, or nearly so, to the United States, and establishing a club in the city of New York entitled a "Committee for promoting the political interests of Cuba," for the purpose of disseminating in that island and in Porto Rico their insidious designs against the Government of her Majesty, and conspiring for its overthrow. Those sentenced to death by strangulation are Ambrosio Jose Gonzalez, Jose Maria Sanchez, Isidoro Ciriaco Villaverde, Juan Manuel Macias, and Pedro Agero. Those sentenced to ten years' imprisonment beyond the sea, with perpetual prohibition to return to the island of Cuba or to Porto Rico, are Victoriano de Arrieta, Gaspar de Betancourt y Cisneros, Christoval Madan. These last are condemned also to pay the costs of the prosecution, and damages caused to individuals and to the State by the Cardenas invasion.

William Wilcox, an American seaman, was captured on an island called Key Chalupas, near Cardenas, on the day after the invasion of that town by the Lopez expedition, having been convicted of taking an active part in that expedition, was, on the 12th of August, condemned to twelve years' imprisonment at Ceuta, in Africa. The sentence was confirmed by the Auditor on the 17th, and approved by Count Alcoy on the 19th.

In Norway it is estimated that the number of persons who are preparing to emigrate to America amounts to 20,000, being two per cent. of the entire population of the kingdom. From the commune of Loelag alone, which contains 5,195 inhabitants, 608 individuals are about to embark for New York.

Bishop Southgate, late Missionary bishop at Constantinople, has been chosen as the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Diocese of California.

A large number of citizens of Massachusetts, including Gov. BAXTER, are about to return the late visit of the Montreal party to Boston. The excursion will occupy a week.

The city of Boston permits locomotive and passenger trains to pass into that city through Commercial street, at the speed of six miles per hour. The city Civil Engineer has made experiments to prove that a train going at that speed can be "brought up and stopped within a space of ten to fifteen feet."

GIR MANUFACTORY BURNED.—The Rome (Ga.) South-erner, of the 9th instant, says: On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, the steam cotton gin manufactory, and saw and grist mills, of A. D. King & Co., situated about three miles below this city, near the Coosa river, were consumed by fire, nothing having been saved but the books of the concern.

The gasometer being put up again, Philadelphia gasworks will be largest in the world. It is built in the telephonic form, with two sections. The dimensions are one hundred and forty feet in diameter by seventy feet in height, capable of containing one million cubic feet of gas.

The Meredith Bridge (New Hampshire) Democrat states that a young gentleman and young lady at Centre Harbor, not many miles distant, requested a divorce. The cause, it was stated, was in marriage. With regard to the divorce, the couple were married—of them, it is said, agreeing to pay him five dollars for the service, and the other promising an additional compensation of a bushel of beans. The parties now say they preferred their request for marriage merely in fun. But the Squire informs them that they are tied fast, and that the back door has been legally recorded on the town books as a veritable contract.

## ARMY ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Sept. 21, 1850.

The following order is published for the information of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 20, 1850.  
The House of Representatives having on the 18th July, 1850, adopted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to that honorable body his views of the rules and regulations which should be established by law on certain subjects therein mentioned, relating to rank in the Army and Navy, the President directed that a Board of Officers of the Army be assembled, who shall deliberate on so much of said resolution as appertains to the Army, and shall consult with any similar board composed of officers of the Navy, that may be appointed for the purpose, in relation to so much of said resolution as relates to the relative rank of the Army and Navy.

The following officers of the Army are appointed members of the Board:  
Major General Winfield Scott, President of the Board.  
Brevet Major General Thomas S. Jesup.  
Brevet Major General John E. Wool.  
Colonel L. B. Crane, 1st Artillery.  
Brevet Colonel C. A. White, 8th Infantry.  
Brevet Colonel Thomas G. Mower.  
Paymaster David Hunter.  
Brevet Lieut. Colonel Henry L. Scott, 4th Infantry, Recorder.

The Board will assemble at Washington on Monday the 14th day of October next, and after closing their proceedings, will report to this Department their views and opinions on the subjects submitted to them.

C. M. CONRAD,  
Secretary of War.

The following is the House resolution of July 18:

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
"July 18, A. D. 1850.  
Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House his views of the rules and regulations which should be established by law upon the following subjects, viz:

"The gradations of rank for the officers and non-commissioned officers of the military staff and the line of the Army.

"The order of succession to command among the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army.

"The order of precedence between the officers of the non-military staff of the Army and the officers of the Army having staff or line rank.

"The extent to which officers and non-commissioned officers of the staff in the Army shall be subject to the command of officers and non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army.

"The gradations of rank for the sea officers and petty officers of the Navy.

"The order of succession to command among the sea officers and petty officers of the Navy.

"The order of precedence between the sea officers and the engineers and civil officers of the Navy.

"The extent to which the civil officers and engineers of the Navy shall be subject to the command of the sea officers of the Navy.

"The relative rank of the officers of the Army and of the Navy.

"The order of precedence between the non-military staff officers of the Army and the engineers and civil officers of the Navy." By order: R. JONES, Adj. Genl.

### TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850.

MEASRS. GALE & SEATON: In your paper of this morning, I have read an article entitled thus, "Reminiscence of Fulton's First Steam Voyage," &c. By me this article was read with intense interest. With ROBERT FULTON I never had any personal acquaintance; but with his mother, sister, (Mrs. DAVIS MORRIS, of Washington, Pennsylvania,) and his brother, I was more than acquainted; I was a friend, and shared with them in the hopes, struggles, and anxieties attending the embryo designs and final triumph of their great and glorious relative. As with those of FULTON, I have heard made subjects of scoff every one of those vast improvements which have illustrated, enriched, and given grandeur to the age.

Since, in 1781, I was removed to Washington, (Pennsylvania,) and still more, since 1799, when I commenced those extensive movements over interior North America, I might take upon me to say, that, of all persons now living, I am the one who has seen the two extremes of savage and civilized life most effectually, and can with most force estimate ROBERT FULTON.

WILLIAM DARBY.

The great commercial establishments of New York—in fact all commercial houses in every department and grade of business—the Courier and Enquirer think now transact twice, and many of them four, six, and even ten times as much business as they did fifteen or twenty years ago. And this, too, notwithstanding the constant increase in the number of such houses, and in the spirit, enterprise, and energy which mark all their operations.

### TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 27—5 P. M.

The most terrific thunder-storm that perhaps has ever been seen in this vicinity passed over our city last night. It came up from the southwest, and rain commenced falling copiously about eleven o'clock. The lightning was incessant; flash succeeded flash in instantaneous succession, for nearly three hours. The whole heavens appeared to be in a blaze. The peals of thunder were loud and innumerable; one report answered another so quickly that it was almost impossible to distinguish the separate reports. Streams of lightning seemed twisted in serpentine form all over the heavens. I learn that the fluid struck several houses in the city, but no serious damage ensued. It reminded me of Byron's night among the Alps, when he exclaimed, "O night, and storm, and darkness, ye are wondrous strong." The scene was a perfect exemplification of sublime grandeur. The rain fell in torrents, but passed off without doing much damage.

Extensive preparations are making for the Maryland State Agricultural fair, which takes place next month. It will, from all accounts surpass, any thing of the kind that has taken place in our State. The fair of the Mechanics Institute will also be an exceedingly attractive exhibition this year.

The weather to-day has been very warm and oppressive. It is now as warm almost as July.

The foreign news by the Niagara has had but little effect on our market. Sales 3,000 lbs city mills flour to day at \$4.75; Howard street held at \$4.81, and dull; corn meal \$3.12; rye flour \$3.31. Sales red wheat at 100 a 104 cts; white 108 a 111 cts; corn steady; sales of wheat at 60, yellow 61; oats 32 a 37 cts. Provisions advancing; groceries firm; whiskey 25 a 27 cts.

The tobacco market is firm, and sales making as fast as inspected at full prices of late week. Some qualities slightly advanced. The week's inspections are 1,685 hhds., of which 1,095 were Maryland and 590 Ohio.

The stock market steady; no change in prices.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26.  
Seven of the crew of the Susan Lord and Georgiana, liberated by the Governor General of Cuba, arrived here to-day.

There is no special change to notice in our market. Prices generally as yesterday.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 27—3 P. M.  
Baring's circular by the Niagara quotes American stocks dull, but unchanged.

No special change in the New York market. Cotton quiet, flour unchanged. Stocks firm; U. S. 6's, coupons of 1868, 118½ offered.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 24.  
The steamship Falcon arrived here this morning from Chagres. It is reported that twenty-two deaths by cholera occurred during the passage. The epidemic was mostly confined to the steerage passengers.

BOSTON, SEPT. 25—P. M.  
Dodge, the celebrated vocalist, has bought the LIVER ticket for \$650. At the auction to-day for the sale of choice places for JENNY LIND's first concert, the bidding was quite spirited. The second choice seat brought \$25, the remainder from \$25 to \$50 premium.

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 25.  
A terrible accident has occurred on board the steamer Kate Kearny, by which a number of lives have been lost. She was bound from this place on her upward trip for Keokuk, when one of her fires collapsed, scattering death and terror in every direction. The number killed on the spot is four, besides nine others who are horribly scalded, and some of whom it is thought cannot survive. The cabin passengers fortunately escaped unharmed. The boat has been turned back to the city.

## FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 14th, and London to the 13th instant.

The cotton market had been dull throughout the week, and the final quotations show fully a decline on fair qualities of Orleans and Mobile, and all other descriptions except fair Uplands, which remain the same as at the close of the preceding week.

There appears to be no political news of interest.

The Grand Jury of Harris county, Georgia, in the discharge of those duties which require them to take notice of nuisances, have made a presentment, from which we quote as follows:

"We decidedly disapprove the course pursued by our last Legislature, in making provision for calling a State Convention in the event California is admitted into the Union as a State. We do not believe such an act on the part of Congress to be sufficient ground to dissolve the Union, nor do we believe in the past movement of those who have advocated and advanced the holding of the Nashville Convention. We hold that Congress has committed no act authorizing the holding of said Convention; that the power of legislation upon the subject belongs to Congress alone, having been granted by the Constitution of the United States; hence every movement in that way we regard as being revolutionary in its character; that the time for the people to move, if they move at all, is only when the Constitution has been violated in a plain and palpable manner. Until then we hold that we are most solemnly bound, as good and faithful citizens, to observe and carry out every principle and measure that will perpetuate the Union."

The Augusta Chronicle concludes an article upon the proposed Convention in that State in these words:

"In view of the fact that the Convention will be called, and the question of UNION OR DISSOLUTION fairly presented before the people of the State, it behooves the friends of the Union, the advocates of law and order, to buckle on their armor promptly, and rear high their standard—unfurl the stars and stripes and rally under their ample folds, determined to perpetuate the institutions of our fathers. Meet the disunionists and disorganizers at the threshold every where, resolved to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Begin now to look around you for the ablest and purest men, the most devoted and steadfast friends of the Union, to represent you in the Convention, and summon them to rally under your standard, and march forward in its defence. Be careful that no man deceives or misleads you by his seductive arts or specious promises. But be sure that those to whom you confide your interests in the great crisis, are unwavering in their devotion to the South and her institutions, the Constitution and Union."

NEW JERSEY.—The Whigs of the second Congressional district met on Thursday in Convention, at Bordentown, and unanimously placed in nomination the Hon. THOMAS H. RICHARDS, of Burlington county, to represent that district in the next Congress, as successor to Doct. Wm. A. NEWELL, the present worthy and popular member, whose term since declined to be a candidate.

The Democrats of the same State met in Convention at Trenton on Wednesday last, and nominated Doct. GEORGE F. FORT as their candidate for Governor, in opposition to the Hon. JOHN RUNN, the candidate of the Whigs.

### MR. CRAWFORD AT HOME.

The late Secretary of War, the Hon. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, on his return home from the public service, was, as our readers are already informed, received and welcomed back with great cordiality and unanimity by his neighbors and friends. On the 13th instant,